

Committee, announced the text of the telegram from President Lyndon Johnson:

"Please extend my best wishes to those members of the Advisory Committee I appointed to develop plans for increasing our exports of beef. The efforts of the livestock and meat industry engaged in this joint effort are to be commended. This will require a sustained effort. But the accomplishments, as you know, will be of major importance, particularly since they will be within the framework of normal commercial practice, free of any subsidy, either for the commodities or for transportation. I pledge the continued cooperation of Government in your market development work in Europe."

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON."

Taylor, who was also chairman of a special beef mission sent to Europe by President Johnson in May, commenting on the AMI-USDA market development program, said, "The effort made to sell American beef in Europe may prove to be one of the most significant moves made by any industry to help itself through Government-industry cooperation. This is in the tradition of the beef and livestock industry which has historically rejected Government controls and subsidies."

"Already the sales of chilled and frozen beef and live cattle to Europe have definitely demonstrated to the Europeans the availability and desirability of U.S. beef. As Europeans face increased demand with a shortening supply from their traditional suppliers, we are convinced that significant commercial trade in beef and possibly live cattle will develop."

"Several European beef delegations have already been in the United States and have become familiar with our industry and its products. Other foreign teams are expected and every effort will be continued to facilitate their interest in American beef."

"The industry is fortunate to have the AMI-USDA European market development project for beef functioning so well. We in turn pledge to the President our sustained and continued effort to find new markets in Europe for American beef within the framework of commercial practice. We welcome President Johnson's support and his pledge that trade must be consummated without subsidy either for the commodities or for transportation."

Other members of the Committee are: Kenneth Anderson, of Emporia, Kans., president of the Anderson Cattle Co.; Aled P. Davies, AMI vice president; John Guthrie, of Porterville, Calif., first vice president of the American National Cattlemen's Association; Don Magdanz, of Omaha, Nebr., secretary of the National Livestock Feeders Association; and C. W. McMillan, of Denver, executive vice president of ANCA; all were members of the Presidential Beef Mission to Europe in May 1964.

Also serving on the AMI-USDA Advisory Committee are: John A. Killick and Floyd Segel, National Independent Meat Packers Association; Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; Herschel D. Newson, the National Grange; Brooks J. Keogh, American National Cattlemen's Association; Erwin E. Dubbert, National Livestock Feeders Association; L. Blaine Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers Association.

Also, Don Walker (representing John Armstrong), National Live Stock and Meat Board; P. O. Wilson, National Live Stock Producers' Association; Norris Carnes, Central Livestock Association, Inc.; Charles Jennings, American Stock Yards Association; Robert Sadler, National Livestock Exchange; C. T. Sanders, Certified Livestock Markets Association; and Sydney M. Washer, Meat Importers Councils, Inc.

[From the Wyoming Stockman-Farmer, August 1964]

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUYS 8,381,460 POUNDS OF BEEF

The U.S. Department of Agriculture the first week of July bought 8,381,460 pounds of USDA Choice grade frozen and canned beef for distribution to schools, institutions, and needy families. USDA purchases were increased by more than a million pounds over the previous week.

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service paid 56.14 to 59 cents per pound for 260 cars of frozen beef. Offers were accepted from 23 of 25 bidders who offered a total of 7,287,000 pounds. Top price bid was 63.47 cents per pound. Today's awards are due for delivery during the period July 27 through August 22.

Prices paid for 46 cars of canned beef ranged from 67.49 to 68.77 cents per pound. Offers were accepted from 7 of 11 bidders who offered a total of 4,572,720 pounds. Top price bid was 70.96 cents per pound. Today's awards are due for delivery during the period August 3 through August 29.

Funds for the purchases are provided under section 32, Public Law 320. All products acquired under this program are prepared from animals slaughtered and processed within the United States.

The week's purchases included 5,460,000 pounds of USDA Choice grade frozen ground beef and boneless roasts for distribution to schools and institutions, and 2,921,460 pounds of Choice grade canned beef for distribution to needy families. Total beef purchases since buying began March 2 amount to 135,400,000 pounds at a cost of \$77 million.

Inquiries regarding the program should be addressed to the Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

#### MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH- EAST ASIA

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, yesterday I voted in favor of the joint resolution respecting southeast Asia. I did so upon the specific assurance of Senator FULBRIGHT, one of the authors of the resolution, and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that in voting for this resolution, the Congress approved no change in our basic mission in Vietnam.

That mission is one of providing material support and advice. It is not to substitute our Armed Forces for those of the South Vietnamese Government, nor to join with them in a land war, nor to fight their war for them.

Yesterday Senator FULBRIGHT assured the Senate that although some have interpreted the resolution as a broader endorsement of any action against aggression, this is not its meaning. Rather, in response to my question, he stated that most of the Foreign Relations Committee, in reporting this resolution, interpreted it along the lines of an amendment I suggested which reads as follows:

The Congress also approves and supports the efforts of the President to bring the problem of peace in southeast Asia to the Security Council of the United Nations, and the President's declaration that the United States, seeking no extension of the present military conflict, will respond to provocation in a manner that is "limited and fitting." Our continuing policy is to limit our role to the

provision of aid, training assistance, and military advice, and it is the sense of Congress that, except when provoked to a greater response, we should continue to attempt to avoid a direct military involvement in the southeast Asian conflict.

I believe the resolution overwhelmingly approved by the Congress demonstrates the unity of our country and our strong support for the President. There can be no doubt about our determination to respond to aggression, nor our power to do so in a manner that is fitting to any occasion.

Having made our firmness unmistakably clear, I believe it would be equally fitting at this time to make it clear that, as the late President Kennedy felt, though we shall never negotiate out of fear, we do not fear to negotiate. We seek peace, and end to aggression, and the independence of the nations of southeast Asia. I believe the North Vietnamese and the Chinese have learned in the last few days that they can gain little by aggression. They should now know that they have every interest in avoiding further conflict. While this awareness is fresh, I believe we should attempt to make it clear that if negotiation and diplomacy can achieve the objectives of peace and freedom, this Nation is more than willing to "walk the last mile" in search of a peaceful settlement.

For these reasons, I support the proposal of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McGovern] that a conference of the nations with interest in the area be convened in order to seek a political settlement in southeast Asia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSIST- ANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPRO- PRIATIONS, 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1276, the bill H.R. 11369.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11369) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. I understand that the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] has a brief talk that he would like to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### A TIME TO BE PROUD

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, this is a time for all Americans, and in fact for free people all over the world, to be proud. Today, in the Plain Dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the Nation's great newspapers, an article was published by Philip W. Porter, an associate editor and a noted writer in my State of Ohio. He wrote about the feeling of pride that Americans have by reason of the firm, resolute, and unyielding action taken by our President following the unprovoked attack on August 2 on the destroyer *Maddox*, which was repelled.

Our destroyer then continued its patrol in international waters where this amazing event took place.

Then, on the night of August 4 two American destroyers, the *Maddox* and the *C. Turner Joy*, were assailed by North Vietnamese PT boats in a premeditated naval attack that lasted a matter of hours. At that time not only was the attack repelled, but also the attackers were either destroyed or dispersed.

The President made plain, both in his address to the Nation on Tuesday night and in his talk at Syracuse University last Wednesday, that the United States seeks no enlargement nor escalation of the conflict.

However, this Nation is united in its belief that, in President Johnson's words, "There can be no peace by aggression and no immunity from reply."

Whenever our Nation has faced international crises, the American people, regardless of political party, have united behind firm action by our Presidents. It is a firmly established tradition that politics stops at the water's edge when our national security is threatened. I am proud to have voted for the resolution supporting our President.

Mr. President, Philip Porter's article is entitled "A Time To Be Proud." This thoughtful and concise praise of President Johnson's action is the finest I have read anywhere since the crises began earlier this week. I commend this article to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Plain Dealer, Aug. 8, 1964]

A TIME TO BE PROUD

(By Philip W. Porter)

Something magnificent comes over Presidents of the United States when they face international crises that might lead to war, and they lay it on the line for the Nation to face. It happened to Lyndon Johnson this week over North Vietnam.

It happened previously to John F. Kennedy over Cuba, to Dwight D. Eisenhower over Quemoy and Matsu, to Harry S. Truman over Korea. It's been so long now that many may have forgotten Franklin D. Roosevelt after Pearl Harbor, but those who did hear him will never forget.

Roosevelt spoke his historic phrases to the Nation over the radio, for TV didn't exist then, and it was in its infancy when Truman had to cope with Korea. But the last three Presidents have spoken with grim and measured words over TV, and none who watched could doubt that in each case the man was speaking as the leader of a united nation, with deep conviction and far above politics.

One who watches and listens at such a time is bound to feel an emotional tug of pride in his country. It comes from the knowledge that no matter which man occupies that office of crushing responsibility and inescapable loneliness, when the chips are down he rises above petty politics, sectionalism, parochialism and personal faults, and becomes the President.

Our quality of closing ranks when the national safety or honor are threatened, even when civil strife and political partisanship have been filling the air, is something the governments and the people (they are not always the same) of Europe, Asia and South America seem unable to understand. We are the only big power that takes the golden rule seriously and gives away billions playing the Good Samaritan. For years we appear to tolerate, even enjoy being played for a sucker while cynicism and self-interest are the guidelines of all other nations.

But when the day suddenly comes that we know we have been pushed too far by a conscious aggressor, then look out. Overnight, the President turns from politician to statesman, the Nation closes ranks, and the opposition party speaks the same language as the President.

Senator GOLDWATER's prompt and strong statement in support of President Johnson was in the same vein of patriotism that brought Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, Republicans, into FDR's Cabinet; that induced Gen. George Marshall to serve President Truman, that transformed Arthur Vandenberg from just another Republican Senator to a world statesman.

As I listened to Mr. Johnson in grimly measured tones, tell the audience at Syracuse that we had responded to attacks on our naval vessels, I realized all over again that no matter which party elects a President, our foreign policy is continuous. We debate it during elections, but we do what we must when aggressors try to push us around.

Up to now the Communists have played a slow, cagey game of infiltration, guerrilla warfare and the doublecross in Laos and Vietnam. They have cost us some lives and billions of dollars, and it seems likely to go on that way indefinitely. But when they openly attacked American naval vessels in international waters, miles off the coast, they were asking for retaliation, and they got it.

We can hope they'll learn, and believe what President Johnson said. For one, I felt mighty proud of him for saying it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11369) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, this is the appropriation bill for military construction for the fiscal year 1965. As the Senate knows, there must first be a bill that authorizes these projects before there can be appropriations. The authorization bill went through the Armed Services Committee and was handled by a subcommittee that happens to have several members who are also members of the Appropriations Subcommittee which handled the appropriation bill.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is the ranking minority member of each of the subcommittees, and I am the chairman of each of the subcommittees. The two of us have followed these matters all the way through the year, and through two hearings. There were something like 1,200 items in the original authorization bill, and we took proof on each of those items, considered each one of them, and made a recommendation.

The requested authorization originally was \$1,850,912,000. The authorization bill as it passed the Congress authorized for military construction \$1,521 million which is a net reduction of \$329 million.

I emphasize the fact that in the authorization bill and the appropriations bill we did not take out any item that we considered a bone and muscle part of the military program. We did not take out any item that we considered in any way necessary or essential. However, we took out items that we thought should be postponed or that we did not think were practical or a necessary part of our military program.

In the authorization bill as passed by the Senate we were about \$68 million below the amount allowed by the House but we left an authorization for appropriations of \$1,534 million.

I shall review only a few of the larger items that were left out of the authorization bill, which are of some interest, and not dwell on them, unless Senators wish to ask some questions about them. Many of these larger figures are classified.

The Nike-Hercules items were left out. Certain items for the Navy were left out because we thought they could wait another year. We allowed some of them, and left out others. I have skipped over those that are classified. Most of the large figures are classified.

We took out the defense intelligence building in the District, an item of \$17,900,000. It is a matter in which there was some interest. I move on now to a brief statement. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will interrupt me or will make a statement of his own at any point that he may wish to do so.